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G8MFGALP Plea 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 V. 15 CR 643 (PKC) 5 JARED GALANIS, et al, 6 Defendants. -----x 7 8 New York, N.Y. August 22, 2016 2:30 p.m. 9 10 Before: 11 HON. KEVIN P. CASTEL, 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 16 REBECCA MERMELSTEIN 17 BRIAN BLAIS Assistant United States Attorney 18 JAMES LASSART, ESQ. 19 Attorney for Defendant 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(Case called)

(In open court)

THE COURT: This is United States v. Jared Galanis. Is the government ready?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: We are. Good afternoon, your Honor. Rebecca Mermelstein and Brian Blais for the government.

MR. BLAIS: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both. And for the defendants?

MR. LASSART: Good afternoon. James Lassart appearing on behalf of Mr. Galanis. My client is present, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Galanis, I've been told that you wish to enter a plea of quilty to Count Eight of the indictment. Is that correct?

> THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, please be seated, Mr. Galanis. Before I accept a quilty plea from you, I must satisfy myself that you understand the rights you would have if this case went to trial, the rights you're giving up by pleading guilty and that there's a factual basis for the plea of quilty. Further, that you understand the consequences of pleading guilty.

In a moment I'm going to place you under oath and ask you certain questions, inform you of certain rights. you something or I tell you something and you don't quite understand, please let me know and I'll put it into different

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Also, if at any point in today's proceeding you wish to speak in private with your lawyer, I'll give you the opportunity to do so. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Please stand and raise your right hand.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Please be seated. You are now under oath and your answers to my questions are subject to the penalties of perjury or of making a false statement if you do not answer truthfully. Also, anything you say today may be used in any such prosecution. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. How old are you, sir?

37 years old, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: I went to law school, but I also obtained two master's degrees after law school as well.

THE COURT: In what fields?

THE DEFENDANT: Financial analysis and intellectual property law.

THE COURT: Are you a member of the bar anywhere?

THE DEFENDANT: I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: Where?

THE DEFENDANT: The state of California, the District

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3 under the care of a medical doctor?

> THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for a mental illness?

THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been

THE DEFENDANT: Anxiety, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And do you take any

medications for that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do not, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been addicted to any substance; alcohol, marijuana, prescription medications, cocaine, crack, heroin, anything?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: How do you feel today?

THE DEFENDANT: I feel good, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is your mind clear?

THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand what's happening?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does defense counsel have any doubts as to the defendant's competence to enter an informed plea?

MR. LASSART: I do not, your Honor.

THE COURT: Based upon my observations, Mr. Galanis is fully competent to enter an informed plea.

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Mr. Galanis, have you had enough time to consider all of your options in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you discussed possible defenses to the charges with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your lawyer's representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'm now going to explain to you certain rights that you would have if the case went to trial and rights you're giving up by pleading guilty. Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are entitled to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury on the charges contained in the indictment. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were such a trial, the government would be required to prove each element of each crime by proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You would not have to prove you were innocent. Before you could be found guilty, a jury of twelve people would have to agree unanimously that you were Do you understand all that? quilty.

> THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, at every stage of

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your case you would be entitled to be represented by a lawyer and if you could not afford a lawyer one would be appointed at public expense. Do you understand?

> THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial the witnesses for the government would have to come to court to testify. You would be able to see and hear them. Your lawyer could question them through cross-examination. Your lawyer could object to evidence offered by the government. Your lawyer could present evidence and could ask the Court to compel witnesses to appear at trial on your behalf. Do you understand all that?

> I do, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: If there were a trial you would have the right to testify if you chose to do so. You could come up here and take the witness stand. Also, you would have the right not to testify and no one would be permitted to draw any inference or suggestion of guilt from the fact that you decided not to testify. Do you understand all that?

> I do, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: If there were a trial and the jury found you guilty, you would have the right to appeal that finding. Do you understand that?

> THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, those are the rights you would have if you went to trial. If you plead guilty and I accept your

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plea of quilty there will be no trial. You will proceed to the sentencing phase in which the Court will determine the punishment to be imposed upon you. Even now you have the right to change your mind. Instead of pleading guilty, you may plead not guilty and go to trial. Do you wish to plead not guilty and go to trial?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are charged in Count Eight of the indictment with the crime of misprision of a felony? Do you understand that?

> THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that Count Eight carries a maximum sentence of imprisonment of three years, a maximum term of supervised release of one year, a maximum fine of the greatest of \$250,000, twice the gross pecuniary or monetary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross pecuniary loss to persons other than yourself as a result of the offense and a mandatory \$100 special assessment. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the Court must order that you make restitution to any person who I find was injured by reason of your conduct? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: With regard to supervised release, there are terms and conditions attached to it, and if you do not live

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up to those terms and conditions you could be returned to prison for the full period of supervised release. So say you receive a prison term, to be followed by a term of supervised release and you complete your prison term, you're now on supervised release and you live up to the terms of supervised release for three months but then you violate one of the terms, you can be returned to prison for the full period of supervised release, which may be up to one year on supervised release. you understand all that?

> THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you a U.S. citizen?

THE DEFENDANT: I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: Among the consequences of pleading quilty is you may give up other valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, to hold public office, to sit on a jury, to hold certain licenses, including your license to practice law, to hold or possess a firearm, to receive certain government benefits. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Are you serving any other sentence, state or federal, or being prosecuted in state court for any crime?

> No, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

In sentencing you, I will receive a THE COURT: presentence report prepared by the office of probation that

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gives me background information and a recommended range of sentence under the sentencing quidelines. After hearing from your lawyer and from the government, I will make my own determination of the correct guideline range that applies in your case. Even after determining the correct guideline range I need not follow it and can sentence you all the way up to the statutory maximum. The guidelines are advisory and they are not binding on the Court. They are one of the factors that the Court takes account of in determining sentence under the sentencing statute commonly known as Section 3553(a). Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I understand there's been a plea agreement reached between you and the government and it's reflected on a five-page letter agreement on the letterhead of the Department of Justice and bearing the date of August 18, 2016. I'll ask the clerk to place that in front of you. that your plea agreement with the government?

> THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.

Is that your signature on the last page? THE COURT:

THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you read it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your lawyer before

25 you signed it?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Did you understand it before you signed 3 it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did anyone threaten you or force you in any way to enter into the plea agreement or to plead quilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did anyone give you anything of value or promise you anything in order to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does your plea agreement contain all of your understandings with the government?

THE DEFENDANT: It does, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Galanis, I want you to know that any prediction, calculation or estimate that anyone has made to you as to what sentence I may give you is not binding on the Court and if it turns out to be wrong you will not be permitted to withdraw your quilty plea. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, one of the features of your plea agreement with the government is that you and the government have agreed upon a guideline range that applies in this case which the plea agreement calls the stipulated guideline range and which is the range of 30 to 36 months' imprisonment. that correct?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That agreement is binding on you and it is binding on the government, but it is not binding on the Court. As I said, I have my own obligation to determine the correct quideline range in this case. If I determine that the proper quideline range is higher than the one you agreed to with the government, you will not be permitted to withdraw your guilty plea. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, one of the features of your plea agreement with the government is if I should sentence you within the stipulated guideline range of 30 to 36 months' imprisonment, or above that range, the government has agreed not to appeal. But you have agreed that if I sentence you within the stipulated quideline range of 30 to 36 months' imprisonment or below that range, that you will not appeal or attack the sentence. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have waived your right to appeal or collaterally attack the sentence unless the sentence is above the stipulated guideline range set forth in the plea agreement and in that event the law will only allow you to appeal on the basis that the sentence is unreasonable or contrary to law. you understand that?

> I do, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Ms. Mermelstein, what are the elements of Count Eight and what in summary would be the government's evidence on Count Eight if this case went to trial?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: The elements are, first, that the felony of conspiracy to commit securities fraud alleged in the indictment in Count One was committed by someone other than the defendant, in this case, John Galanis and others.

Second, that the defendant had knowledge of the commission of the felony.

Third, that the defendant failed to notify the relevant federal authorities about the commission of the offense, and, fourth, that the defendant deliberately took some affirmative step to conceal the crime as described in the indictment.

If the case proceeded to trial the government would prove through documentary evidence and witness testimony that Jared Galanis was aware that John Galanis, Jason Galanis, Derek Galanis, Ymer Shahini and others participated in a conspiracy to commit securities fraud, I note a securities fraud for which there was venue in the Southern District of New York, principally, or at least in part, because Gerova shares were traded on the New York Stock Exchange, whose servers were at that time located in the Southern District of New York; that Jared Galanis did not notify the relevant federal authorities of the events and indeed took steps to conceal the crime, in

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particular, among other steps to conceal, the government would prove that Jared Galanis provided John Galanis with a cellular telephone registered in Jared Galanis' name which John Galanis used to coordinate matched trading with Gavin Hamils; that Jared Galanis provided John Galanis with access to Jared Galanis' law firm's e-mail account, which John Galanis used to coordinate matched trading with James Tagliaferi and otherwise to communicate with James Tagliaferi about various aspects of the fraud and Jared Galanis dispersed proceeds of the fraud through his law firm's IOLTA account.

THE COURT: When you say IOLTA account, you mean interest on lawyers trust account?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Galanis, please tell me in your own words what you did that leads you to believe that you are guilty of the crime charged in Count Eight?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I am guilty of having ultimately acquired actual knowledge of my father, John Galanis' participation in an agreement to commit securities fraud and I am quilty of concealing his participation in this fraudulent scheme and not report this to law enforcement authorities. While I did not initially know that my father was impersonating me to perpetuate this fraud I did eventually become aware of his impersonation I did not report this to any law enforcement authorities and I did in fact conceal this.

1 THE COURT: All right. Did you know what you were doing was wrong and unlawful? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Lassart, is there any 5 basis to refute the government's proffer on venue in this case? 6 MR. LASSART: No, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Are you aware of any reason why I should not accept your client's quilty plea in this case? 8 9 MR. LASSART: I'm not, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Are you aware of any defense that would 11 likely prevail at trial? 12 MR. LASSART: I'm not, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Galanis, do you 14 have any questions for me? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: With regard to Count Eight of the 17 indictment, how do you plead; quilty or not quilty? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Based upon your responses to my questions 20 and my observations, I find that you know your rights, you know 21 the consequences of pleading guilty and there's a factual basis 22 for your plea of guilty. Further, I find that your plea 23 agreement was knowingly and voluntarily entered into, including 24 the provision waiving the right to appeal or collaterally

attack the sentence under specified circumstances. Your plea

of guilty is accepted. I will order a presentence investigation and report and direct that no interview of you take place unless your lawyer is present. It's important that you be truthful and honest with the people who prepare the presentence report, tell them the good things and even the not so good things because the report will be important in my decision on sentencing. Before the date of sentencing, you will have an opportunity to review that report. I urge you to go through it carefully. If there are any mistakes point them out to your lawyer so that he can point them out to me.

Mr. Lassart, I am going to direct that you set a date for an interview of your client with probation within the next 14 days and I'm going to direct that the government provide its description of the offense conduct to probation in that same time period.

I will set a date for sentencing for December 2 at 2:30 p.m. Is there anything further from the government?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from the defendant?

MR. LASSART: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, we're are adjourned. Thank you.

(Adjourned)